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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Ex Parte  
CC Docket No. 95-116

April 4, 1996

Mr. William Caton  
Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
1919 M Street - Room 222  
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Caton:

As stated in my March 19, 1996 ex parte, Paul Hart and I met with FCC staff regarding interconnection and number portability on March 18, 1996. Subsequent to that meeting, I received a request from FCC staff for the attached information.

Enclosed is an original and a copy and I ask that you include them in the public record of this proceeding.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mary McDermott" followed by a stylized flourish.

Mary McDermott  
Vice President - Legal & Regulatory Affairs

cc: Matthew Harthun  
Lisa Boehley  
Mary DeLuca  
Gregory Forbes  
Kalpak Gude  
Paul Hart  
Kent Nilsson  
Jeannie Su  
Melinda Littell  
Jason Karp

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## DIRECTORY NUMBER ROUTE INDEXING

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### Functional Description

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Directory Number Route Indexing (DNRI) is a method for routing calls in order to provide a form of interim local number portability (LNP). Any call dialed in a ported NPA-NXX combination is first routed to the switch to which that NPA-NXX was originally assigned. If the number is active in that switch, the call is completed. If the 10 digit number is not active, the assignment for Route Indexing is encountered during switch based number translation. If the translation yields a result that identifies a direct trunk group that connects to the "ported-to" switch, the dialed 7D number is transmitted to the switch. The receiving switch must translate the number to identify the corresponding active line in the switch and terminate the call. If a trunk group directly connecting to the terminating switch is not available for any reason (including a busy condition on direct trunks) the switch selects a route to a tandem that also connects to the terminating office. In this situation, the office translation determines that digit manipulation rules apply, and a pseudo NPA is prefixed to the 7D number transmitted to the tandem. The tandem receives the call and translates the digits received to determine a correct route. The pseudo NPA is then "stripped" from the number and the originally dialed 7D number is transmitted to the terminating office for completion.

DNRI requires additional functionality in any central office switch in which any 10 digit number in the NPA-NXX combination assigned to that switch has been "ported". Porting means that a customer using an existing 10 digit NANP number changes service providers and keeps the originally assigned number. The new service provider operates a central office switch that serves the customer which is different from the switch that originally provided the customer's service. The method also requires additional functionality in any tandem switch that can route traffic to the ported-to or ported-from end offices. It is to be noted that when a ported number is dialed from any location, it must be routed to the end office to which that particular NPA-NXX combination in the 10D number was originally assigned. It is at that point that the DNRI routing procedure begins.

It is the responsibility of the operator of switches to which numbers have been ported to ensure that on originating calls, the correct information, including ANI and CPN is provided in the applicable outgoing signaling messages.

USTA PKH 4/3/96

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY

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